NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

THEATER PRANCAIS, Pourteenth street, near Sixth

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympi theatre, Broadway, -LA SOMSAMBULA.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Broadway. - PROFESSOR HARTS WILL PERFORM HIS MIRECURS-THE HEAD IN THE AIR-THE INDIAN BASEST TRICS.

BAN VRANCISCO MINSTERES. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In their Ethiopian Enteringents, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques.—Midnight Session of Congress.

PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street,—Griffin & Christy's Minstrees,— Ethiopian Minstreetst, Ballads, Burlesques, &c.—Made

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, oppo-lie the New York 1916.—In THEIR SONIS, DANIES, ECORN-RECTHES, BRILESGES, 20.—"ODDS AND ENDS—CINDER-LEON— MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUPS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWSTY.
VOCALISM-NEGRO MINSTREST, BALLET DIVERTIES
de.—FONY PASTOR'S 1QUE ABOUND THE WORLD.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, -- In a Variety of Light and Laugharia, Expertainments, Coers of Ballet, &c. The Francas's Carte, or fire Indiot of Killarney.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOFIAN MIN-BURLLSY. BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.—A HURRAH TRIF AROUND THE WORLD.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, 845 Broadway .- GRAND

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 618 Broadway.—
HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBST—THE WASHINGTO:
TWINS—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCENES AND ART
LECTURES DALLY. Open from 8 A. M. III 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, January 29, 1867.

THE NEWS.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated to evening of the 28th of January.

The London Times has a letter from Washington in which the writer reports, at much length, a conversation which he had with President Johnson, in the course of which the President justified himself "strongly" as to his position on the reconstruction question, "violently assalling" his opponents in Congress. French reports say that Maximillan will not seek to be President of a Mexican republic. The Miantonomoh is in the port of Marseilles. A United States war ship has sailed from the Bosphorus to receive the fugitive Cretans. Austria is increasing her army, both on the Turkish and Russian frontiers in anticipation of a war on the Eastern ques tion. Advices from St. Petersburg report a satisfactory progress of the Russo-American telegraph. France is likely to abolish, at the instance of General Dix, the om of searchfog the baggage of strangers. Spain is to reorganize and increase her army. The Pope inclines to acc-de to the demands of Italy as to the appointment of bishops. Hungary has completed a Cabinet.
United States five-twenties closed at 73 1-16 in London

yesterday. The price of consols yesterday is not given. On the evening of the 26th instant consuls were at 91 1-16 for money. United States bonds advanced one-fourth in Paris, and one-eighth in Frankfort yesterday. The Liverpool cotton market closed firm, with middling up-

COXGRESS

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was introduced for the establishment and maintenance of a public park in the District of Columbia. The bill prohibiting pecnage in the District of Columbia. The bill prohibiting peonage in the Territories was reported back from the committee, and the bill relative to furnishing copies of all books &c., copyrighted to the Congressional Library was passed A resolution inquiring into the absence of governors, judges and secretaries of the Territories from their posts was adopted. The bill to pay Wm. S. Neison \$1,000 for passed. The act to amend an act establishing the Judi-cial Court of the United States was passed and goes back The House bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the currency and public securities was passed and goes amendments of minor importance were agreed to. Pending its consideration a message from the President etions to the bill for the admission o Colorado was received. No action was taken upon it

In the House, at the call of States for bills for refer ence, Mr. Noell, of Missouri, introduced one to regulat the suffrage laws of the District by abolishing all dis-qualifications from voting on account of sex. Another making it unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to retire any notes from circulation except mutilated notes was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Keiso's resolution providing for the impeachment of the President came up under the call for resolutions, and President came up under the call for resolutions, and Mr. Loan moved to refer it a select committee of seven. A marp debate ensued on this motion, Mr. Le Blond favoring it, because, as he said, he wanted prompt action on the assertions made by the republican members that the President should be impeached. The morning hour having expired during the debate the resolution went having expired during the debate the resolution went over until next week. A resolution of inquiry whether any obligations of the United States have been fraudu-lently made or issued in the Treasury Department was adopted. A bill to provide for the exami-nation of the Treasury and other executive tments by a committee of three citizens not hold ing office under the government was passed. The Re-construction bill came up, and Mr. Stevens modified it in several particulars. The sixth section, declaring the any State abrogating the provisions of the bill should thereby forfeit its representation was stricken out. In discussing the propriety of referring the bill, Mr. Stevens was called to order for using some sharp language to-wards Mr. Bingham. The bill was finally referred by a vote of \$8 to 65, all the democrata voting in the affirmative. The House then adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced to make

general throughout the State the provisions of the Metropolitan Excise law, and also prohibiting the employment as switch tenders, conductors, engineers, &c., on as railroad in the Siate, of persons addicted to intexicating liquors as a beverage. The Senate then adjourned.

In the Assembly a few bills of a personal or loc

character were introduced, when, there not being a quorum present, the Assembly adjourned.

THE CITY.

The Grand Festival Drawing took place yesterday at Cooper Institute, the large hall being crowded to reple-tion, and the visitors thronging the lobbies and side-walks within a block of the building. The drawing was kept up until some time in the afternoon, and will be resumed to-day. No. 360,702 drew the main prize of \$10,000 in greenbacks, the lucky man being Mr. Reming-ton, of the Reyward House, on Third avenue. A full

The Board of Aldermen thet yesterday. The standing committees for the year were appointed by the Presi-dent. A resolution permitting city railroad companies to salt their tracks where a switch or turn-out occurs,

was passed.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, and when the President amounced the standing committees for the year a number of the democratic members refused to days. Mr. Stacom then offered a resolution naming members for the respective committees, which gave rise to an exciting debate. It was lost by a vote of 12 to 11. It is dissipative to say how the breach which now exists in this branch of the Common Council will be healed. The Board adjourned till to-day.

A meeting of the Executive Com tellef Commission was held yesterday afternoon, at the ferchants' Bank, W. M. Vermilys, acting as temporary chairman. The committee organized by electing Mr. Archibaid Russell permanent chairman, and proceeded to transact the necessary business of the commis-

At a meeting of the New York Lycoum at Clinton Hall,

last evening, a spirited and interesting debate ensued on the question-"Ought the Pres dent to be impeached?" Various and new phases of the question were elicited.

There will be no jury trials in the United States Dutrict Court during the month of February, as the term

will be devoted entirely to admiralty cases, Judge Shipman presiding.

James B. Freeman and James Miller were up for further examination yesterday before Commissioner Betts on the charge of having levied "black mait" from Henry Budelman, of Harlem. The case has not yet been con-

Budelman, of Hariem. The case has not yet been con-cluded. Waiter Taylor, who had been accused of forking a power of attorney for the purpose of defrauding the government, was discharged by Commissioner Stilwell, the eridence offered not supporting the charge. A large number of parsons was arraigned at the dif-ferent police courts yesterday for violations of the Excise law.

Colonel Felix. O'Byrne was committed by Justice Dodge yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, in default of ball, on charges of swindling. Colonel O'Byrne claims to have been the founder of the Johnson Ciub at Washington, and has represented himself as an agent of the President.

In the Marine Court yesterday Judge Hearne gave decree for \$50 for the plaintiff in the case of Johnson vs. Heldron, which was an action to recover damages for assault and battery on the high seas, and also for false

imprisonment at Genos.

A mederate business was consummated in merchandise and produce vesterday. The steadiness of the gold premium had the effect of enhancing the views of holdors in many instances where the dulness of trade would naturally warrant a reduced scale of prices. Commercial values were quite steady in the main for both foreign and domestic produce. For cotton there was a more active demand, and prices ruled ½ a 1 per cent per ib. in favor of the seller. Coffee was in fair demand and prices were firm. Sugar was dull but unchanged. Petroleum was dull and dopressed. On 'Change flour was 5c. a 10c. lower. Wheat inactive and drooping. Corn 1c. a 2c. lower. Oats dull and heavy. Pork closed heavy. Beef steady.

spect.

There was less business perceptible in the market for beef cattle and the demand was quite limited, buyers holding aloof in anticipation of lower prices. About 2,200 head were on sale; a portion realizing 17c. for the best, 16c. a 16 %c. for good, 14c a 15c. for fairish, and 10c. a 13c. for common, the market closing heavy with quite a number left unsold. Mitch cows were without decided change, though in a few instances slightly better prices were obtained, fancy restizing \$100 a \$115, while other grades sold all the way from \$45 to \$90. Veal calves remained steady and firm, under moderate receipts, at 10c. a 14c., the outside price for extra fat In view of the limited receipts the market for sheep and lambs has ruled firm and active at last week's prices, sales being made at from 5c a 8c., with an occasi sale as high as 814c. We quote the average prices 6c. So. Hog market has ruled dull, there being no demand beyond the retail trade, but the prices obtained indicated an advance of %c. per lb.; about ten car loads were on sale, which sold at the following prices, viz:—Best quality, 7½c. a 7½c.; fair to good, 7½c. a7½c., and comnon and rough, 714c a 734c. The total receipts were 6,508 beeves, 46 milch cows, 380 vent calves, 20,671 sheep and lambs and 7,947 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Mexican advices by the way of New Orleans are lated at Vera Cruz on the 24th inst A French newspaper in the city of Mexico says that the Mexico authorities at Mazatlan had executed Mr. Carman, the United States Consul at that place, upon which the United States gunboat, lying near at hand, had bombarded the town for eight hours. The evacuation of the interior by the French still continued. The imperialists were urging the formation of a party in the interests of were urging the formation of a party in the interests of Oriega in the event of Maximilian's departure. Bazaine had sent word to Portirio Diaz, the liberal commander, who was investing the capital, that if a sturdy 'attack was made by the latter he (Buzaine) would surrender the city. The capture of Oriega is confirmed. Forced loans were being made by Maximilian in all the cities in his possession. The Archbishop had declared for Juarez. The French residents had been offered free passage home. Our city of Mexico corres-condence, under date of January 10, says that Maximidan is enjoying himself as a private gentleman with his confessor at the Hagienda near the capital. The Custom House imbroglie was becoming more interesting than ever. Nothing had been heard from Mejia. Miramon

was organizing for a desperate campaign at Querciaro.

Our correspondence from the principal cities in the
South, indicates a general reaction politically among the
Southern people. The country about Atlanta, Ga., is Englanders. One of the means in use among the Vir-ginians to alleviate suffering among the widows and the gifts which it is proposed to give away is the resi-dence of Jeff Davis, in Richmond, now in possession of from South Carolina, defended Horace Greeley, the negro lately convicted of the murder of B. S. Rhett. representatives will be held in time for the Fortieth before he orders an election, losing, if necessary, all representation in the first session, so that he may take lvantage of the colored vote which, it seems certain, will be legalized in Tennessee in the coming spring. We publish this morning an account of a few o

cenes to be found in the tenement houses of this city, as reported bysthe special commission of Herako re-porters, who have made thorough inspection of these ark holes and corners.
The news from Shanghae, China, and Yokohama, Ja-

pan, is to the 10th of December, but has mostly been anticipated by the telegraph from San Francisco. An effort was being made to establish a free hospital for enors was being made to establish a free hospital for foreigners in Yokohama, as considerable itlness from low fevers and smallpox had prevailed.

Our San Francisco correspondent furnishes a detailed account of the dinner given in honor of the opening of direct trade with China and Japan.

Honolulu dates are to the 12th of January. The leproxy prevailed in the island of Waulauki to a fearful

Information has been received in Canada from the

Colonial Secretary that the confederation scheme under amont, and the bill will be introduced as a gov ernment measure at the next sitting of Parliament. Prince Alfred will be the first Governor and Royal

Viceroy.

Chief Justice Chase has decided that liquor selling or

Chief Justice Chase has decided that liquor selling or lottery dealing licenses issued under acts of Congress de not contravene State prohibitory laws.

The Louisiana Legislature met yesterday and received Governor Wells' message.

Our special correspondent at Pittsburg gives a lengthy and interesting account of the great foundry for United States ordnance at Fort Pitt, near that city.

A scaffold forty feet in height, at West Milford, near

Paterson, N. J., gave way on Friday last, precipitating several workmen to the ground, killing one and seriously injuring several others.

It is reported in New Orleans that forty United States troops stationed at Jackson, Texas, had been attacked and killed by Indiana. A little girl was burned to death yesterday in one of

the public schools in Springfield, Mass., her clothes taking fire from a stove.

A telegram from Idaho says that General Crook had returned to Fort Lyon from his raid on the Indians, having killed and captured a great number.

JUDGE WHITING AND DIRTY STREETS .- Some people are complaining that Judge Whiting does not clean the streets; but Judge Whiting has found out that the streets cannot be cleaned under the existing contract, upon which the Tammany ring has saddled some thirty or forty pensioners, drawing salaries of from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars a year for which they do nothing. He will not carry out any such contract. He does not refuse to clean the streets, which under any circumstances could not be effectually done this weather; but he is quietly holding back until the Legislature puts the work under the control of the Board of Health, to whom it properly belongs, and not to any corrupt con-Galileo was ostracised because he asserted that the earth revolved round the son. So Judge Whiting is abused because he says that the streets cannot be cleaned under

the contract as it now stands.

Removal of the Deadlock.

When two muleteers meet on one of those dangerous shelves of the cloud-piercing Andes where only one can pass at a time it sometimes happens, when neither party will back out, that the weaker mule and driver are hurled to destruction among the rocks thousands of feet below. In such a pass President Johnson and Congress now stand confronting each other; and here, too, if neither party will give way, the weaker will be displaced to clear the track. After putting down by force of arms the most gigantic, formidable and tenacious rebellion in the history of any people, the victorious loyal States have made known their ultimatum for the restoration of the subjugated rebel States. This ultimatum is embodied in the pending constitutional amendment. It is fair and liberal in its terms, it is demanded by the new situation of things, it is calculated to re-establish harmony between the North and South, and confidence and enterprise for the present everywhere; and it gives us in behalf f the peace of the Union and the national debt, Treasury and currency, ample securities for the future. This amendment, then, is an ultimatum from which the loyal States and their representatives in Congress cannot resede. It must go through, and the obstrucions which block the way must be removed, because the North has so decreed and has the strength against all opposition from every quarter and in any shape to carry through its great designs.

What, then, are these obstructions which for

the time arrest the adoption of this amendment?

Strangely enough the chief impediment is President Johnson, whose special duty is to 'see that the laws are faithfully executed." Conceding in the outset the sovereign power of Congress over the question of Southern reconstruction, he committed a fatal mistake in departing from this initial landmark. This was over twelve months ago, and since that dayfirst in assuming the exclusive powers of Congress, then in his denunciations of and in his resistance to the general policy of Congress, good measures, bad or indifferent, and then after appealing to the people and getting their verdict upon his course-he has, in his utter disregard of the popular voice, gone downward from bad to worse until he is menaced with the worst of consequences, his impeachment and removal. This penalty he may escape, if he is not too late, by backing out from his false position. Otherwise he must resign, or, as an intolerable obstruction, he will surely be removed. There are other obstructions, such as the old, intractable and still defiant ruling pro-slavery oligarchy of the South and their old hide-bound party confederates of the North, and Northern negro-worshipping fanatics; such obstructions as Massachusetts and South Caroline, walking arm in arm against the amendment, as in the Philadelphia Johnson Convention; such obstacles as the incurable fire-eaters of the South and Northern visionary philosophers and reformers, who will have nothing but the programme of the first French reputlic or the millennium on the plan of a Fourierite phalanx. But all these obstructions and some others are dependent upon President Johnson, and with his recantation, resignation or removal they will all disappear or cease to block the way. In a word, Mr. Johnson is the deadlock against Southern reconstruction and restoration, and if he will not turn the key and open the door it will be opened by taking off

the lock with the screw-driver of impeaument. The present Congress is evidently finessing with the Territorial bill of Mr. Stevens. It masks the battery which lies behind all these passing debates. The new Congress, elected on the platform of the pending constitutional smendment, will assemble March 4, duly qualified and prepared for decisive work. If not so proclaimed by law meantime, probably one of the first acts of the new Congress will be to the constitution in being duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States repesented in Congress, and constituting, de faelo and de jure, the government of the United States. This done, the supreme law of the land must be enforced by the President over all the rebel States, or upon this issue alone there will be ample ground for his impeachnent and removal. In anticipation of his renoval, at all events, it is given out from Washngton that a law will probably be passed by Congress providing temporarily for the promotion of General Grant to the White House as ecting President-a man whose very name carries with it the prestige of public confidence

With General Grant in the Executive chair we know that the present unreasonable, implacable and defiant rebel States would speedily realize their true situation; that they would be without difficulty reorganized on the basis of the amendment, and that with, if not before, the return of December they would all be reinstated in Congress and harmoniously co-operating with the North to carry on the great work of the new Union. We are sure that the South would thus fall in with the new ideas and new constitution of this new epoch, casting out all remaining dregs and dry bones of that old, torn down fabric whose corner stone, like that of the defunct Jeff Davis confederacy, was African slavery. The rebellion was a movement to perpetuate, outside of the Union. that system of slavery established in the old constitution, but which the Union had outgrown. Hence our old pro-slavery constitution in the war for the Union went down with the rebellion, and with it must go down all the adjuncts of slavery, such as Calhoun's State rights and the civil and political disabilities attached to the African and the slightest ifusion of African blood. The pending amendment covers all this ground and will give us that new constitution and that new dispensation for which the price has been paid of three hundred thousand Union soldiers lying in their graves, and three thousand millions of money in the shape of national

The results gained by these great sacrifices will be fixed in the constitution, where they will stand. President Johnson must no longer resist this great movement. He must give way or resign, or he will be removed. The advancement of General Grant to his office will make the impeachment perfectly satisfacebel States. If in the interval to 1868 he shall not have finished all his appointed work ample time will be accorded him in his regular election for the succession. We like the of calling in the man who put down the rebel

States to set them up again under the sove reign authority of Congress.

Opinions of President Johnson as Expressed

Through the European Press. It appears from a cable despatch that the London Times has published a long letter from Washington, in which a conversation with President Johnson on the political situation is given. The writer says the President "spoke very strongly, justifying himself in the po he had taken on the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailing Congress for (as he expressed it) usurping the executive and judicial power." Mr. Johnson has used these or similar expressions before, and we have known for some time past that he entertained such views. We notice the fact now only because an unusual prominence is given to it in a foreign journal.

The President has an exaggerated idea of

the powers and duties of his office and too

little regard for the powers of Congress and the sentiment of the people as expressed through that body. He gives a meaning to the expressions "usurpation" and "unconstitutional acts," as applied to Congress, which is not correct. The very provision of the constitution which gives Congress the power to pass laws over the President's veto recognizes Congress as the supreme power. The whole tenor of the debates in the convention which framed the constitution shows that it was intended to make Congress supreme. The veto power was given only as a check upon hasty or injudicious legislation, and not as an obstruction to the will of the people as expressed through Congress. At the present time, there fore, when more than two-thirds of that body are against the President's policy regarding the treatment and restoration of the South, how can its action be called usurpa tion? Mr. Johnson has evidently lost sight of the fact that two-thirds can constitutionally pass laws over him and overrule all his policy and acts. It is his duty to acknowledge and bow to this legitimate and constitutional power of Congress. He has not even the plea for resistance that the present body does not represent the will of the people; for we know that the next Congress, which has been recently elected, will be more opposed to the President's policy than the present one. In resisting the overwhelming power of Congress, then, Mr. Johnson is clearly resisting the will of the people. If there be any usurpation, therefore, it is not on the part of Congress, but rather on

the part of the President. So with regard to the Supreme Court-Congress can pass laws to reorganize it if it should tand in the way or obstruct the will of the nation. The constitution says there shall be a Supreme Court; but the construction or reconstruction of it was left to Congress. In whatever way we look at the present conflict beween the different branches of the govern nent on the important questions relating to the status of the rebel States and their resto ration, we see that Congress is supreme. It is especially so now, as more than two thirds are favor of the same general policy. President Johnson ought to recognize this fact and shape his course accordingly. If he will not nothing can save him; he will be swept away as an encumberer of the ground.

Uneven-handed Justice Among the Gamblers The newspapers of the city published yesterday an claborate and most graphic report of a police raid upon a certain "fashionable" gambling house on Broadway on Sunday night, the proprietor of which, accompanied by his colored servants, was conveyed to the station house and locked up. The proprietor was the great American champion of the puglistic lists, who ought to have whipped the English champion Tom King, but made a terrible mistake by getting whipped himself. This raid was all very of Superintendent Kennedy and the moralists who undertake to teach morality to the clergy and less enlightened people. We hear a good deal of what is called even-handed justice, but we sometimes meet with instances of unevenhanded justice also. As one example we have the fact that while the police pounce upon this small gambling affair in which only ten thousand dollars or thereabouts were on the table, another gambling transaction, involving, it is said, a hundred and forty thousand dollars, between an bonorable Member of Congress elect, Mr. John Morrissey, and another honorable member, Mr. Ben Wood, which occurred some time since, was allowed to be settled in gentlemanly fashion, the money being forked over after the game was played out, and both gentlemen walked off without any police interference.

One would suppose that the law was the ame in both cases, unless a distinction might e made between the bero who won a fight in America and the hero who lost a fight in England. There may have been other influences perchance, to account for the discrimination xercised in the two cases. For instance, the honorable member elect to Congress had received the approbation of a portion of the inhabitants of the city who cast their votes for him, and this might be a good argument in favor of extenuation with Mr. Kennedy and the police force. The Hon. John Morrissey, like the old man of the sea, endeavored to carry too heavy a weight on his shoulders when h undertook to "boost" the Hon. John Hoffman: but when the crisis came he ungratefully oltched him off and ran to the goal alone. This was not exactly playing fair in politics, though the Hon. Mr. Morrissey has generally the credit of playing fair in those rings and on those tables where politicians occa-sionally take a hand. The fact is that if the hing was done "on the square" the Hon. John Morrissey and the Hon. John Hoffman should both have been elected; but the luck did not turn that way. However, in the matter of police raids on fashionable gambling houses we are in favor of even-handed justice.

Canadian Reciprocity.

The Canadian Minister of Customs has issue curious document, which we published yesterday, recommending that the Capadian gov ernment should refuse the privilege to American vessels of passing through the Welland Canal for some months as a retaliatory measure because of the abandonment of the recipro city treaty. This official thinks that by so doing the American government will be brought to reason. We are pretty certain that our canal and railroad interests would be considerably subserved by this expedient to bring us to reason, and we have no objection to it.

increased trade by such an exhibition of Canadian reciprocity. What is evidently intended for a threat in this report of the Canadian Minister is in reality a strong argument in favor of annexation to the United States; or by facts and figures it shows the immense preponderance of our trade and commerce with the other British provinces over Canada, and points directly to the necessity of the absorption of the latter province if she expects to keep her head above water. Of course this is not the point which the Canadian Minister intended to make in his report, but nevertheless he has made it most conclusively.

Vete of the Colorado Bill.

The President returned to the Senate yesterday the bill to admit the State of Colorado into Union, with a message containing his reasons for refusing his approval of the measure. The main objections to the bill are that the population is not sufficient to entitle the Territory to assume the position of a State, and that the people, through their representatives. have protested against being forced into the Union without having the question submitted to them for their decision. The first of these objections appears to present quite sufficient justification for the veto. At the last session of Congress a similar bill was passed and was returned without the signature of the President. In the message then sent to the Senate it was stated as a reason for the veto that the population of the Territory was not believed to be more than fifty thousand. Since that time a census has been taken, and the population is found to be less than twentyeight thousand, or under one-fourth of the number required as the basis of representation for a single Congressional district in any of the existing States. The veto of last year was not acted upon by the Senate, but while it remained on the table the present bill was passed.

The President gives other reasons for withholding his approval from the bill, and furnishes a table setting forth the population of the several States admitted since 1791, with the existing ratio of representation at the time of their admission. In that period Florida and Oregon are the only States whose population at the time of admission was less than the basis of representation. It seems out of all reason that while the ratio of representation is one hundred and twenty-seven thousand a State with only twenty-eight thousand inhabitants should take its place in Congress, with two Senators and one Representative. As the President says, if Colorado should be admitted there can be no good reason why Dakota, Montana Idaho and other similar Territories should not follow suit. The Nebraska bill has not yet been returned, but it will probably share the tate of Colorado.

Jonathan Oldbuck on Money Matters.

We publish to-day a communication from our old, esteemed and practical friend Jonathan Oldbuck, of Wall street, on the subject of the contraction of the currency, which we commend to the notice of Secretary McCulloch and the supporters of his financial policy. It contains some common sense suggestions calculated to play sad havee with the arguments of financial theorists. While they sit in their closets and compose essays on the danger of expansion and in favor of a resumption of specie payments, they are too apt to overlook the fact that the experience of the men who are on the market every day and whose lives have been spent in acquiring a knowledge of the laws of trade and of the operations of financial and monetary systems is of greater practical value than all the information they can derive from books and statistics The facts that the bountry is prosperous, that the price of gold has gradually and has for some time been free from any great fluctuation, that money is easy at all our resources have been abun dantly developed within the last few years, are undeniable. Would this have been the case had our currency been contracted and the resumption theory adopted immediately on the cessation of the war? There is some thing attractive, it is true, in the cry for "specie payments;" but the producing classes and the mass of small traders, who are the most apt to be misled by it, would be the real sufferers, if the attempt should be suddenly made to contract the currency to a specie basis Jonathan Oldbuck, of Wall street, takes a sound, sensible view of the question, and puts his case in such a plain, straightforward mauner, that we are inclined to hope that it may disperse the financial fog in which the Secretary of the Treasury has so long bein enveloped and make plain to him the rad to a healthful financial polica

Hough's Nonsensial Consu

A report or synopsis of the State census taken in June of last year has been prepared by a Dr. Hough, who is sal to have superintended the compilation of be returns, and is very properly published in paper famous for its figures and its blunders. It is the greatest piece of statistical absulity ever put in print. There is an old adge which says that foures cannot lie; but inor. Hough has not accomplished a more difficit task than squaring the circle, by proving in his report that figures can lie, he has at last established the fact that people can lie mst egregiously with figures. This "eminent stristician" shows by his tables that the popultion of the city of New York has diminished, since the last United States census, by early one hundred thousand souls, and et, at the same time, he shows that the voters have increased some twent thousand. 1860 the population of the city was eight hundred and thirteen thousand and the voters ninety-three thousand. It1865, according to Dr. Hough, the populationras seven hundred and twenty-six thousand ad the voters one hundred and thirteen thesand. In 1860 the voters were about one in line of the population. The same ratio in 865 would give the population of the city at bout one million, which is not more than the egitimate increase in five years, and is mu nearer the mark than the figures of the statical Dr. Hough.

There are other evidees to show how

utterly unreliable and boss these pretended census returns are. Thenumber of dwelling houses in the cit has increased largely year after ye, and all are occupied as soon as finished. This is cially the case withtenement houses erably subserved by this expedient to bring us to reason, and we have no objection to it. New York and Massachusetts would enjoy an would have us believe that population has diminished in five years by one hundred thousand souls. The voting population is made up of the live, active men of the day. If they have increased where are the families of non-voters whom they represent? This budget of blunders and absurdities, miscalled the State census of 1865, is as mischievous as it is ridiculous; for upon its statements calculations and statistics will be based until the year 1870 comes round. If every copy of it were to be burned up or sold for waste paper the State would be a gainer by the transaction.

The Unification of Germany. We have been for some time past prepared

for the announcement which has just reached us by the cable that the States of Southern Germany have proposed a military union with the Northern States. The current of public opinion has latterly been running strong in that direction. In view of the vast nation interests that were to be promoted by the measure we never conceded any weight to the assertion that a difference of religious sentiment would be allowed to operate succe against it. It was no more possible for the two great sections of the German people than it was for the two similar divisions of our own to remain permanently disunited. Southern Germany has no interest in common with Austria sufficiently important to maintain such an alienation. The first flush of displeasure over at the forced changes which the war had brought about, it became evident' to every one watched the tone of their journals that the people of the South would soon cast their lot with their Northern brethren. That expectation is now realized, and there is no danger that the conditions under which it takes place will be of a character to admit of the easy dissolution of these fraternal bonds. Count Bis marck's electoral address shows that it is the intention of the Prussian government to deal generously and kindly with the States that have hitherto held aloof from it. This being the case, there is but little doubt that the policy which has so long directed the course of the leading patriots of Germany will be fully carried out and that we shall see that great country taking the lead in political as she has hitherto done in intellectual progress.

The Baggage Searching Nulsan

It is stated that in consequence of represen-tations made by General Dix the French government is likely to abolish the practice of searching the baggage of strangers arriving in France. This will be welcome news to the crowds of our countrymen and country women going over to the International Exposition. It will be pleasant to them to learn that there is to be no impertment prying into or interference with their "Yankee notions." At the same time it is but just to the French government to state that the compliance with General Dix's request will add but little to the liberality which it has evinced of late years in this, matter of searching baggage. Practically it has amounted to but a mere form, persons whose antecedents or bearing did not furnish ground for suspicion escaping it altogether. We wish that our own government would allow the exercise of a little discrimination in this respect. Since the system of high protective duties has been established the rigor exhibited towards strangers arriving here has been unnecessarily severe. We have heard of ladies (some of them our own country women) being subjected to examinations that were con-ducted with anything but deceney and that had not a shadow of excess. By the appointment of officers acquainted with their business a great deal of this might be avoided. It is the selection of political "roughs" for positions requiring taot and delicacy which aggravates the odiousness of an otherwise unpleasant duty.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

The Senate met at half-past seven P. M.

By Mr. La Bav-To incorporate the Board of Don lissions of the Reformed Dutch church. It inc ates John A. Hardenburgh, Robert H. Prayn, Isaac N.

amed to extend any piet of visual line.

By Mr. O'Doccurit.—To make general throughout the state the provisions of the Excise law in force in the state the provisions of the Excise law in force in the state the provisions of persons as conductors, eagineers, brakemen or switchmen, who shall make use of netoricating liquors as a beverage, and any company riolating this act to be subject to a fine of not less than \$3,000, and liable for all damages which any person may sustain by the employment or

hich any person may susuam by the employment or etention of such persons. By Mr. Hirsza—Authorizing the construction of a hap-or or breakwater at the junction of the Chemung Canal rink Senace Lake, and authorizing the construction of a rindge over the Chemung Canal, in Eimirs, and to abea-

By Mr. Hiera—Authorizing the construction of a harbor or breakwater at the junction of the Chemung Canal
with Senac Lake, and authorizing the construction of a
bridge over the Chemung Canal, in Elmira, and to abandon bridge No. 8.

By Ar. Kim2—For an iron bridge over Champlain
Canal, in the village of Waterford; also a bill authorizing
the town of Johnstown to loan bonds to the Fonda,
Johnstown and Gloversville Raitrond Company—ordered
to the third reading; also a bill amending an act authorizing the Emanuel congregation of New York to hold and
convey real estate; also a bill amending up the affairs
of the Bank of Monroe; also a bill authorizing the First
street Presbyterian church of New York to donate its
property to the New York City Mission and Truct Society;
also a bill authorizing the town of Cortlandt, Westchester
county, to borrow \$3,500.

The Senate them adjourned.

The Assembly met at half-past seven o'clock to-night.
Mr. Littleson presented the annual report of the swego City Library.

mend the chartet of the Me By Mr. Wells—To amend the charter of the Masonie Hall Association of Buffalo. By Mr. TARROX—To authorize the town of Leroy to raise money by tax.

By Mr. TARROX—To authorize the town of Leroy to raise money by tax.

By Mr. Seillman—The authorize the town officers of Hompstead and Oyster Bay to raise money by tax.

By Mr. Stillman—The authorize the town officers of Hompstead and Oyster Bay to raise money by tax.

By Mr. Stillman—In relation to the State Normal School in Fredonia.

By Mr. Creamer—In relation to the appointment of New York Tax Commissioners.

By Mr. Creamer—In relation to the unfinished business in Surrogate's office in Orange county.

By Mr. Maxwall—To change the boundaries of the village of Saugerties.

By Mr. Dixon—To incorporate the Laborers' Protective Association of Brooklyn.

By Mr. Burdox—To repeal the act relative to the Ulster and Delaware Tankroad Company.

By Mr. Rugulow—To declare a portion of Black river a public highway.

By Mr. Dustr.—To authorize the Supervisor of the town of Copake to borrow money on the credit of the The roll was then called, and only fifty-four members being found to be present the Assembly adjugated

Another Unancoessful Ballot for United States

Senutor.
FRANKFORT, Jan. 28, 1867.
stor has yet been elected. The vote to-day No Sensior has yet open elected. The voic to-may stood Powell, 35; Harding, 45; Bristow, 38—necessary to a choice, 60. The other proceedings were unimportant. Rumor says that Bristow, and probably Harding will be withdrawn, to be replaced by Governor Jacobs or Rousseau, and adds that the new candidate will be

SUSPENSION IN CINCINNATI.

there & Co., stock brokers and Glass & Co.